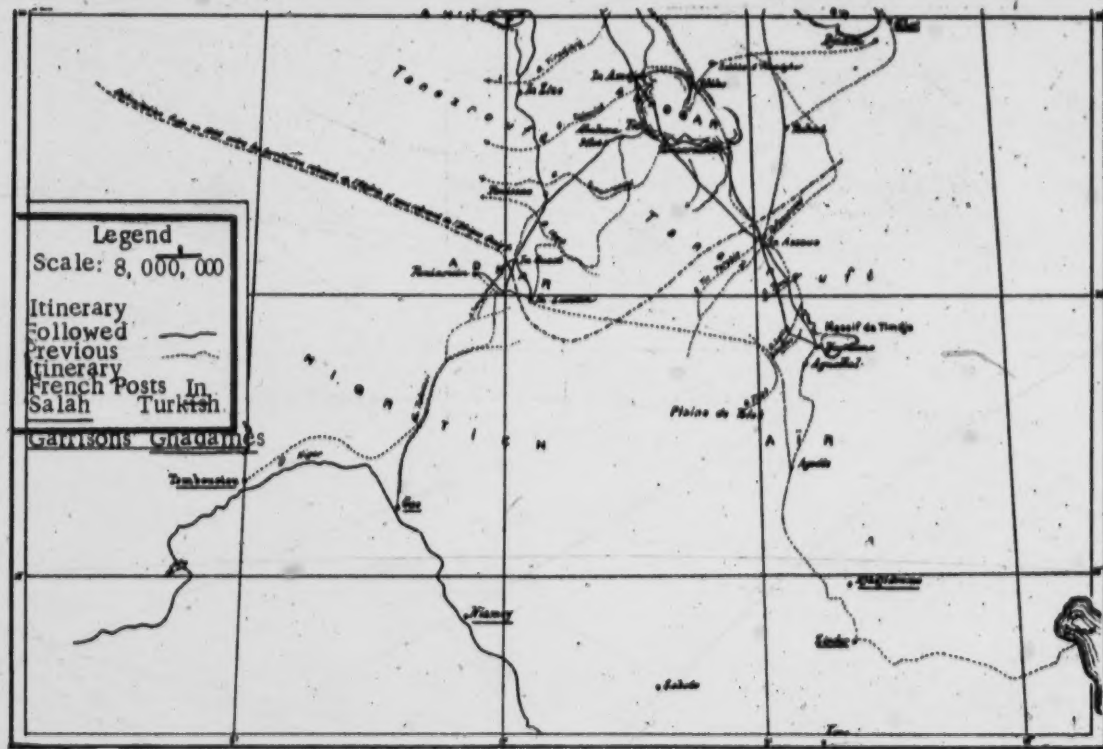




E. Center of trade of manufactured goods and dried meat for dates after return from A.

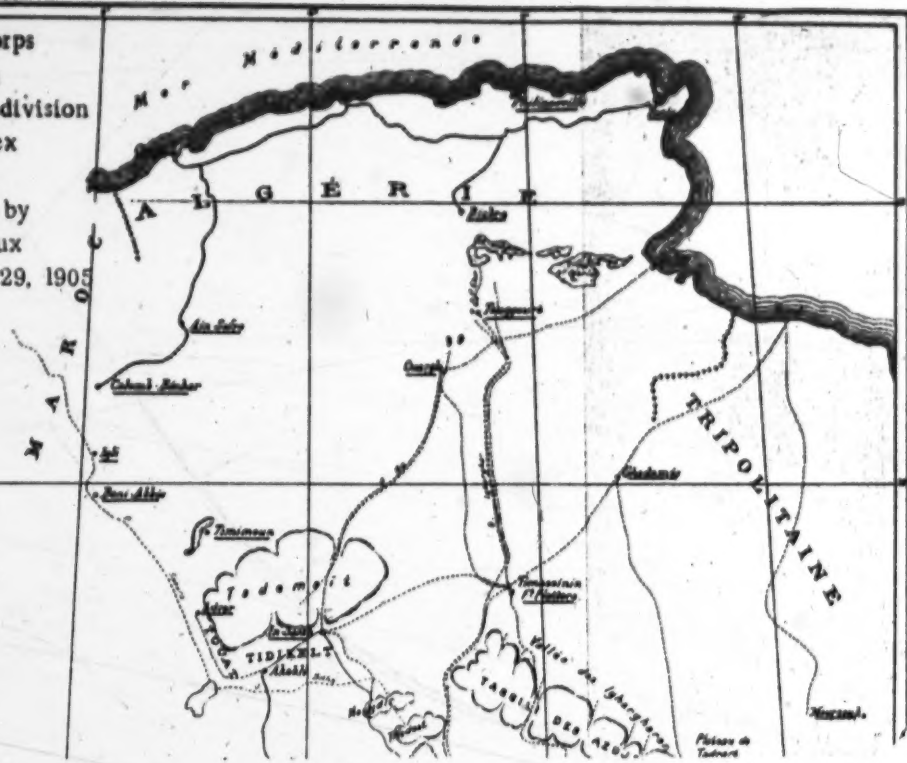
4: Benhazera--iii C-5 (1905) 1908 MS25 Tuareg MS25
Hoggar



4: Benhazera--iv G-5 (1905) 1908 MS25 Tuareg MS25
Hoggar

19th Army Corps
Oran Division
Ain Sefra Subdivision
Tidikelt Annex

Circuit made by
Captain Dinaux
May 3 - Oct. 29, 1905



107
131
133
648

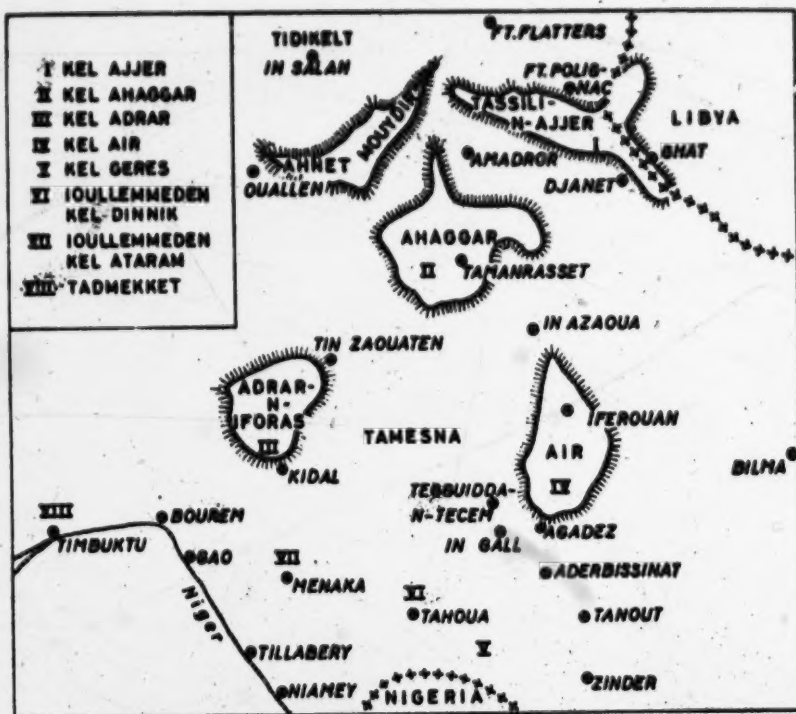


Fig. 1.—Map of the central parts of the Western Sahara and the adjacent Sudanese zone inhabited by the Tuareg, who fall into eight major political groups or federations. These groups as mentioned in the text are sub-divided into the politically very important drum-groups. The geographical position of the eight groups is roughly indicated by Roman numerals. The Tadmekket Tuareg (VIII) from about A.D. 1800 were subjected to the Ioullemmeden Kel Ataram (VII) (cf. Richer 1924, p. 96). Scale, 1 centimetre = 160 kilometres.

those surviving, although emaciated, will quickly recover as soon as the rainfall starts again. In addition it is often very difficult to take goats through the barren desert country south of Ahaggar without severe loss. With camels, which are also very important domestic animals, things are different. Camels make a great demand on fodder, they are very valuable, can be sold for rather high prices in the oases, and they have a very slow increment compared with goats. For these reasons it is necessary or desirable to keep herds of camels in the south when pastures are dry in Ahaggar, and camels can be taken through the barren desert country without much difficulty. In dry years many Ahaggar Tuareg have their camel-herds in Tamesna, about 500 kilometres from the camps in Ahaggar, and there are even nomads who keep their she-camels constantly in these regions, where the animals are guarded by herdsmen who are frequently slaves.

102
131



[Frontispiece]

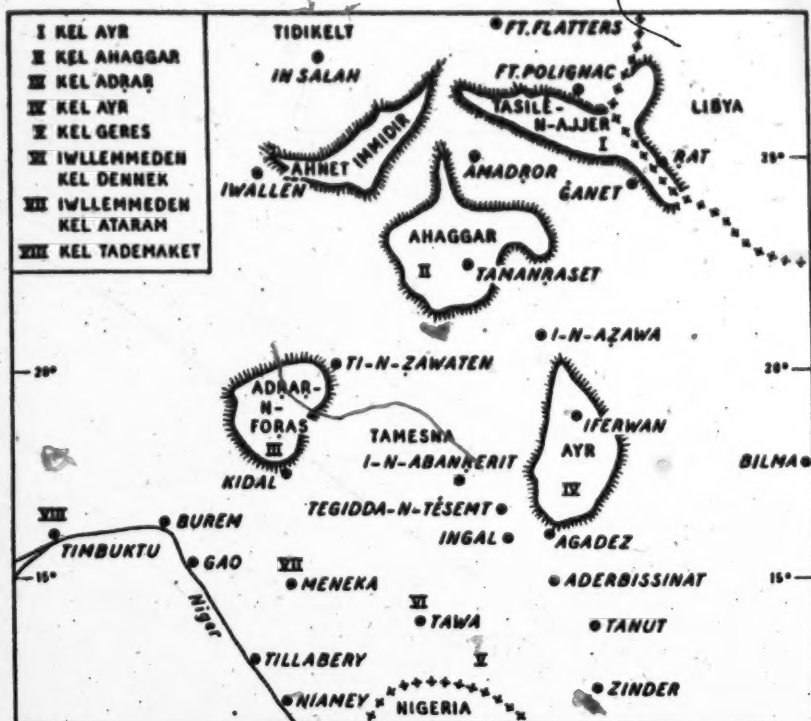


Fig. 1. Map of the central parts of the Western Sahara and the adjacent Sudanese areas inhabited by the Tuareg who fall into eight major political groups or federations. These groups, as mentioned in the text, are subdivided into the politically very important drum-groups. The geographical position of the eight groups is roughly indicated by Roman numerals. The Kel Tademaket Tuareg (VIII) from about A.D. 1800 were subjected to the Iwillemeden Kel Ataram (VII) (cf. Richer 1924, p. 96). Scale, 1 centimetre = 125 kilometres.

known and used particularly by women. There are slight distinctions in the characters of the alphabet ²¹² used by various Tuareg groups. I here reproduce the characters generally used in Ahaggar (Tasile-n-Ajjer) and in Ayr. In transcribing *tifinar* into the Roman alphabet I have on the whole adopted the ^[104] system used by Foucauld who has made the most profound studies of the northern dialect (Foucauld 1918-20, 1920, 1925-30, 1940, 1951-52), but certain alterations have been made in agreement with the proposal of K.-G. Prasse. The Ayr dialect is very badly known. Its grammar and its peculiar ^[114] vocabulary has never been studied.

102 ●
103
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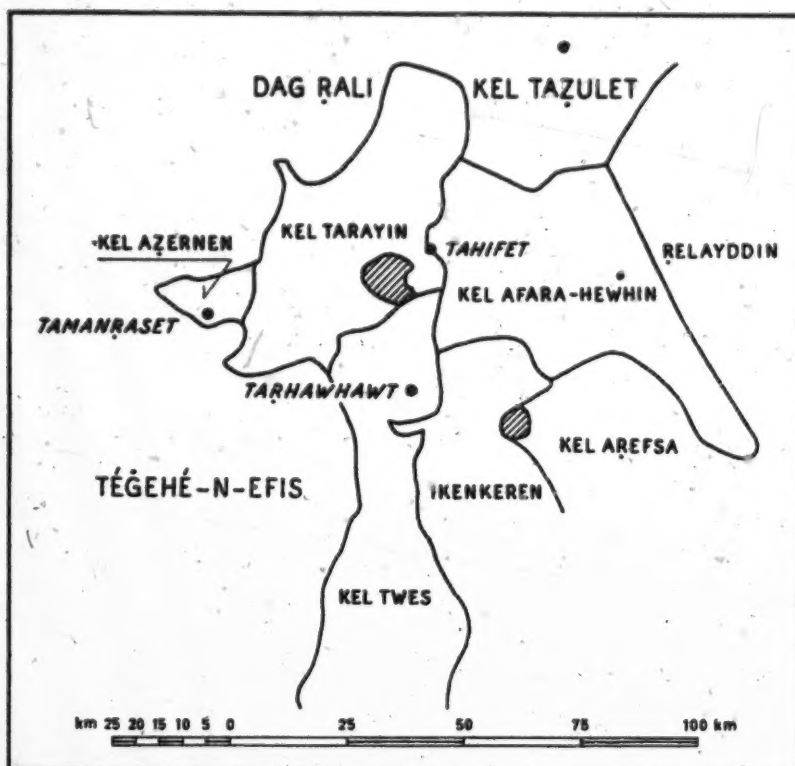
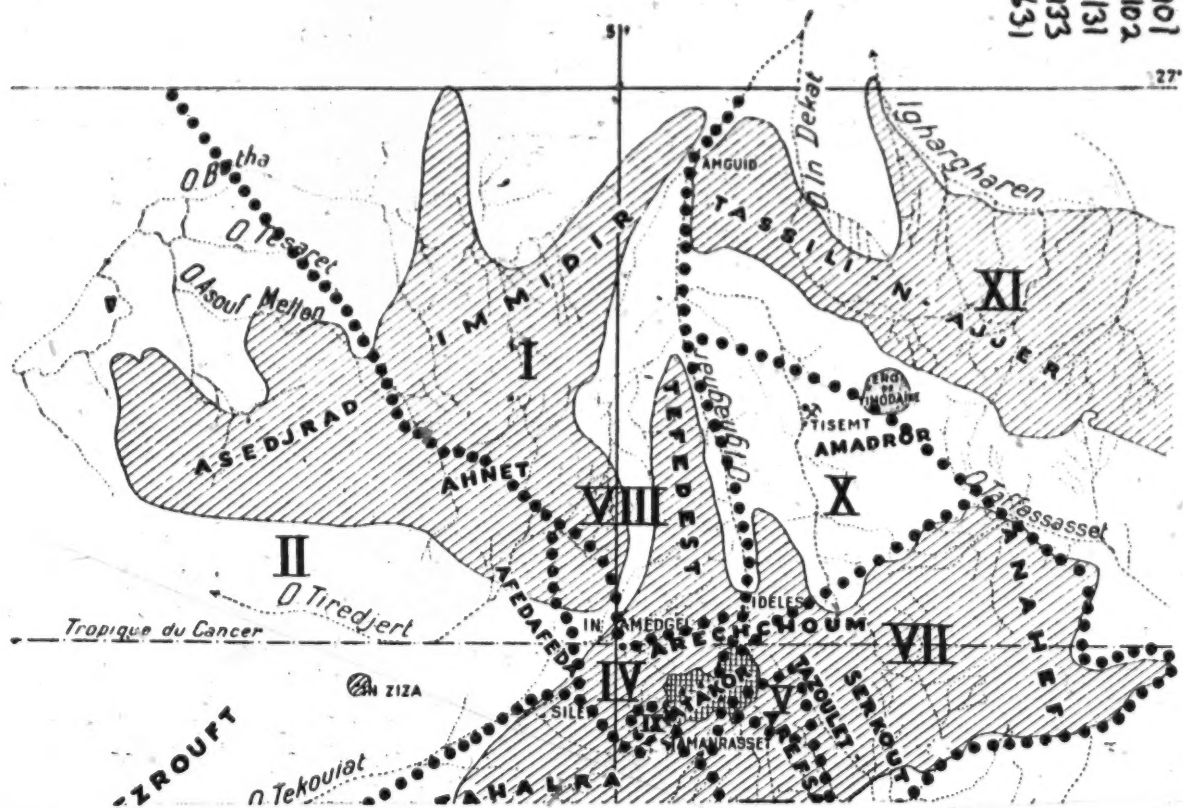
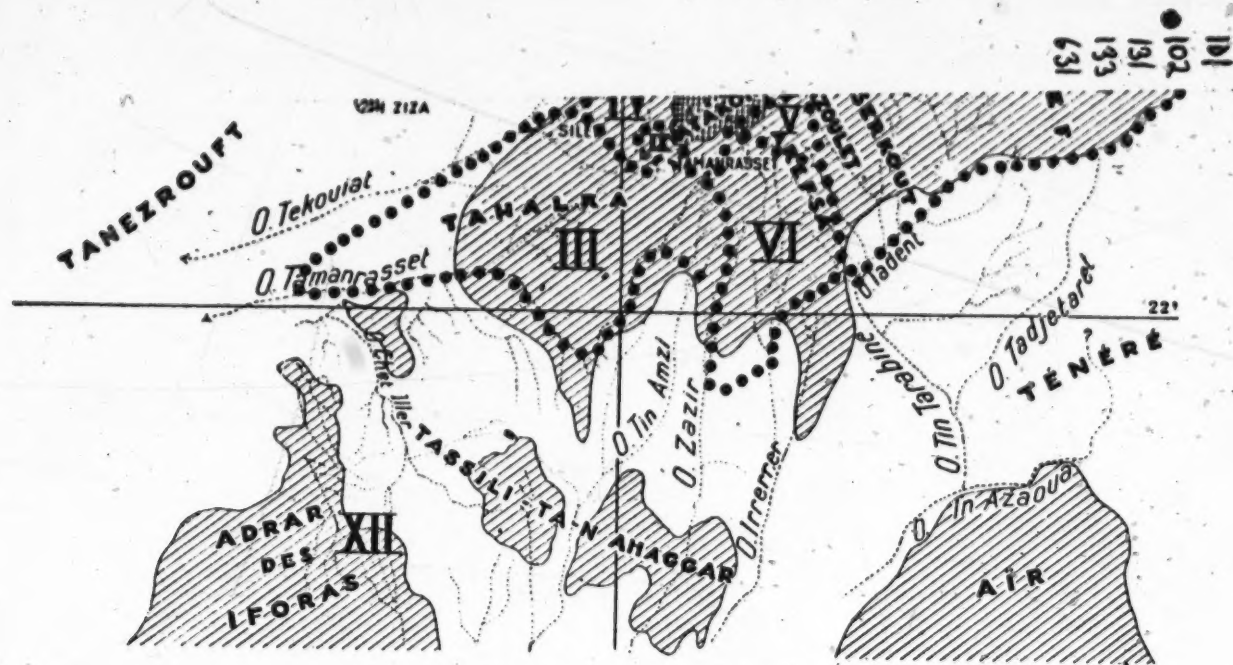


Fig. 104. Map showing the sub-areas of the territory of the *Aguh-en-tehité* tribe. The sub-areas have no proper limits towards the south where the country changes into barren and uninhabited desert. The hatched areas are mountainous regions which are not considered parts of sub-areas. West of the *Aguh-en-tehité* territory is the territory of the *Téghé-n-Efis* tribe where two sections of the *Aguh-en-tehité* have their normal grazing grounds. To the north are the territories of the *Dag Rali* and the *Kel Tazulet* tribes. The *Kel Azernen* section frequently camps in the *Dag Rali* territory and intermarries with the *Kel Tamanraaset* section of that tribe. To the east is the territory of the *Relayddin* who are now considered part of the *Aguh-en-tehité*. The *Aguh-en-tehité* territory chiefly belongs to the *Abada* zone, but the northern parts of the two northernmost sub-areas are within the zones of *Tarayin* and *Asakor*.



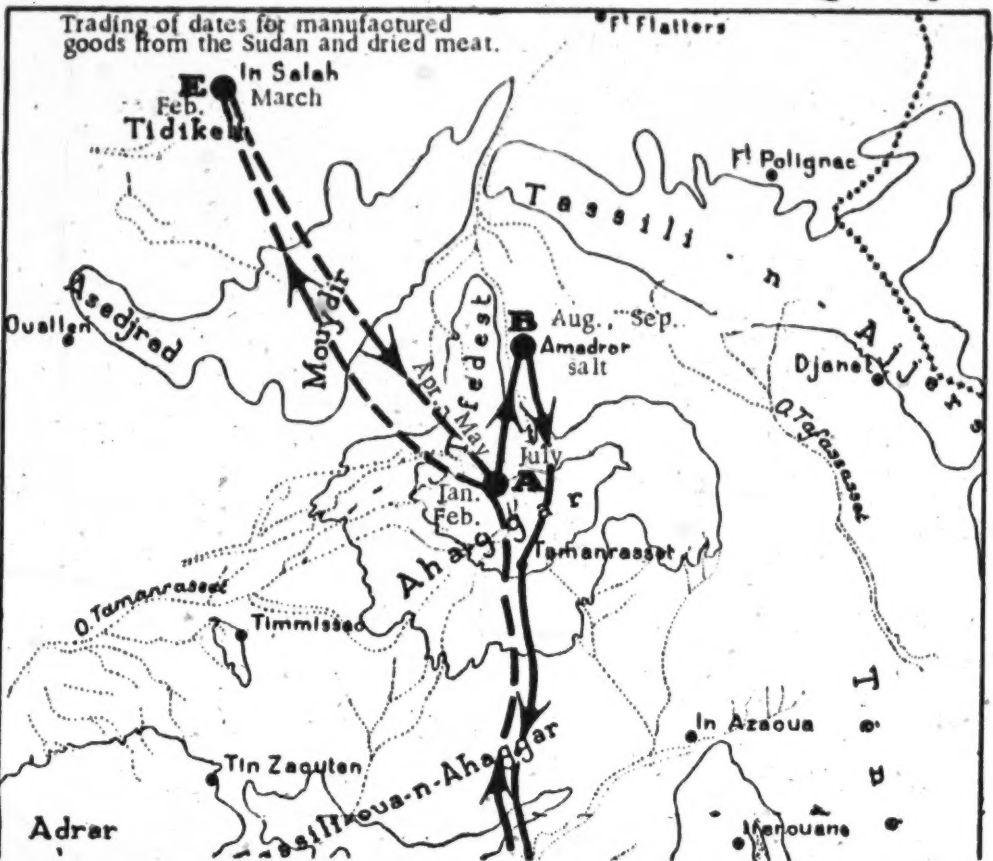


Map IV. Areas of nomadization of Ahaggar tribes.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| I. Issekkemaren. | Ihéiaouéa-Hada | III. Ikchchemaden | VII. Ait Loaien |
| S. f. Kel In-Rhar' | Isselamaten | Ikla-n-en-Taoussit | VIII. Tégéhe-Mellet |
| Kel Amgid | Kel I-n-Tounin | Tégéhe-n-Efis | IX. Ikadeien |
| Kel Tafedest | Kel Terourirt | IV. Dag-Rali | X. Zone of salt marshes open to all tribes, but owned by the Aménokal. |
| Kel Immidir | II. Tâitok et Kel Ahnet | Ibetteuaten | XI. Ajjer Tuareg |
| | | Irreguenaten | XII. Zone of exceptional nomadization of the Ibetteuaten, Irreguenaten, Ikadeien, and Kel Ahnet. |
| | | V. Kel Tazoulet | |
| | | VI. Agouh-en Tehlé | |

Scale: 1/5, 000, 000.

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133



Map V. Diagram of the caravan cycle of the Ahaggar Tuareg.

- A. Center of transhumance and point of departure of the caravan cycle.
- B. Center of salt extraction.
- C. Region of stockpiling of salt and of temporary nomadization. D1 D2 D3. Center of trade of salt for grain.